

- brown or fuscous (Fig. 3); left paramere (Figs. 19, 20) with a subapical C-shaped process, and a prominent subapical tooth; right paramere (Figs. 21, 22) with left branch curved inward, without serrations at the apex, mesal and right prongs serrate to apex, main trunk with two prominent subapical teeth ----- *cubanus* Bergroth
- Hemelytron yellowish basally, dark brown to apex of costal margin, cuneus dark brown; membrane uniformly translucent grey or brown (Fig. 2); left paramere (Figs. 8, 9) distinctly bifid with main trunk hammer-shaped apically; right paramere (Figs. 11, 12) with two long curved prongs, the left one apically truncate, and main trunk with an additional, short, serrate prong arising dorsomesally ----- *alayo*i, sp. n.

*Ceratocapsus alayo*i Hernández and Henry  
sp. n. (Figs. 1-2, 8-14)

*Diagnosis.*—Similar to *C. holguinensis* in external appearance but differs by the brownish yellow coloration on the pronotum; reddish tinge on vertex; and structure of male genitalia, especially the left paramere (Figs. 8, 9), which is distinctly bifid with the main trunk hammer-shaped apically, and the right paramere (Figs. 11, 12) with two long curved prongs, the left one truncate apically, and an additional, short, serrate prong arising dorsomesally from the main trunk.

*Description.*—*Female.* Macropterous. Total length 2.85. General coloration brownish yellow with dark brown areas on posterior margin of pronotum and hemelytron; body covered with erect brown setae intermixed with sericeous scale-like setae, especially on scutellum and hemelytron. *Head:* Length 0.60; width across eye 0.75; width of vertex 0.30; castaneous, smooth; width of head across eye equal to head length plus width of vertex; width of vertex as long as antennal segment I; tylus weakly produced; eyes prominent, occupying entire height of head

in lateral view. *Labium:* Extending to metacoxa, segments I and II red, segments III and IV, brown. *Antenna:* Antennal socket separated from margin of eye; segment I, length 0.30, yellow, with a red dash basally; remaining segments missing. *Thorax:* Pronotum. Mesal length 0.60; posterior width 0.60; smooth, shining, brown anteriorly and deep brown to lateral angles; calli obsolete. Scutellum yellowish, weakly punctate. *Hemelytron:* Emboliar margins parallel-sided; punctured; basal half of corium yellow, clavus and remainder of corium brown; claval commissure brown; cuneus dark brown; membrane dark translucent grey or brown. *Venter:* Mesosternum reddish brown; abdominal segments reddish brown mesally, brown laterally; metathoracic scent efferent system pale. *Legs:* Linear; yellow, procoxa reddish brown; hind leg with short erect yellow setae.

*Male* (abdomen and wings detached).—Similar to female in color and general appearance but without red tinge on antennal segment I. Total length ca. 3.30. *Head:* Length 0.52; width across eyes 0.82; width of vertex 0.22. *Antenna:* I, length 0.30, yellowish; II, length 1.05, pale brown; III, length 0.45, pale brown; IV missing; all segments covered with short erect yellow pubescence. *Thorax:* Mesal length of pronotum, 0.73; width of pronotum 1.06. *Genitalia:* Left paramere (Figs. 8, 9), right paramere (Figs. 11, 12), phallosome (Fig. 10), vesica (Fig. 13), and pygophore (Fig. 14).

*Etymology.*—Named in honor of Cuban entomologist Pastor Alayo.

*Material examined.*—HOLOTYPE, MALE. CUBA. Prov. Guantánamo, Tortuguilla, VIII.1975, L.B.Zayas (IES). PARATYPE: 1 female, same data as for holotype (IES).

*Remarks.*—*Ceratocapsus alayo*i belongs to *Ceratocapsus* group I (Blatchley, 1926) based on the indistinctly punctured pronotum, and to *Ceratocapsus* group II (Maldonado, 1986) based on the complex structure of the parameres. Although this species is described from a single male and female, it is easily distinguished from other species of *Ceratocapsus* in Cuba by the characters given in the preceding key and diagnosis, especially the structure of male the genitalia.